563 sonal risk: when the Russians arrived, the Jew informed them that a person who had secreted a Jew from the Nazis might most likely secret a "bandit" from the Russians—and the poor farmer was executed and his family exiled.

000 This reasoning seems to be generally adopted by the Russians—and no "heroics" are told them. The Russians show no excitement whatever regarding the massacres perpetrated by the Nazis. They conducted no special investigation or excavations—the Nazi practices too closely parallel those of the Soviets. . . . . Only in instances where they were tipped off that people had been executed clothed and unrobbed—did the Russians make excavations in quest for valuables. . . . They gathered up coins, jewelry, pulled gold from teeth, and ceremoniously reburied the skeletons.

Education

874 The University of Vilnius with medical and chemistry departments, and the University of Kaunas with
● 871 departments of medicine, architecture, construction, technology and chemistry, are functioning. Both universities provide compulsory instruction in "Marxism-Leninism Science" and military training. A Veterinarian Academy and the lower classes of the Agricultural Academy function at Kaunas. The Pedagoguic Institute and an Art Institute with classes in scultpure, architecture, graphics and painting are open in Vilnius. The Commercial Institute is at Klaipėda. The upper classes of the Agricultural Academy are still housed in the ruins of Dotnuva.

Eighty percent of the faculty staff and student body are Lithuanians. Deputy Rectors, in charge of "political education," are Russian MVD-men. Most of the aliens are concentrated in Vilnius. The total student body numbers about 6,000 (compared with over 2,000 university students in Western Germany).

Of secondary schools, there are about 90 gymnasia and 189 progymnasia with 65,000 students, and about 20 special schools of agriculture, orchardry, gardening, forestry, cattle breeding, bookkeeping, etc. The secondary schools follow an 8-year program—a recession to the antiquated pre-1914 system. The Russian language is taught from the third grade of grammar school. All textbooks are translations of Russian authors exclusively. Prewar textbooks are withdrawn from circulation and systematically destroyed.

186 In 1944 and 1945, the National Anthem of Lithuania was tolerated as a "national song" over the radio and at some official functions, but was banned from schools. It is still sung in some churches but is no longer heard elsewhere.

876 Since 1946, school programs were systematically
626 purged of all "western bourgeois" influence. In libraries, books of western authors were replaced by propaganda "masterpieces" of Russian literature. The Michurin theory is preached, and professors are compelled to publicly "confess" their former heresy. Every dissertation on any subject must faithfully seek some quotation from Stalin and Lenin "science" to prove the infallibility. Only students whose parents never owned more than 18 hectares of land are admitted to universities—others are "outlaws."

The universities demand that matriculating students submit loyalty certificates issued by local Party offices. The University of Kaunas still adheres to the

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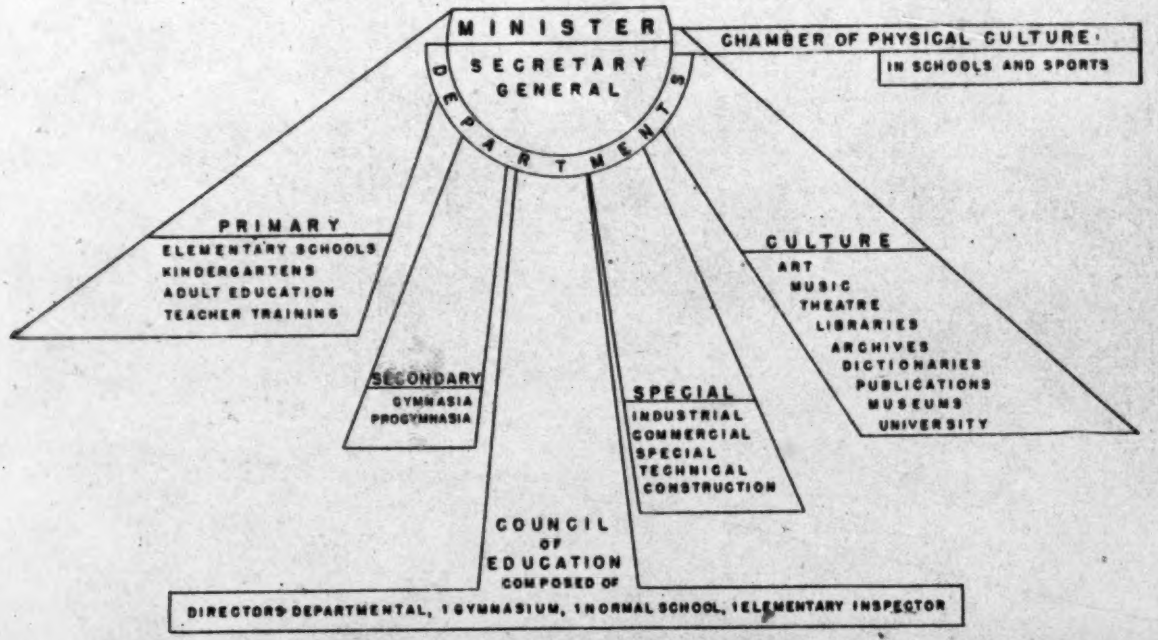
Education in Lithuania

by K. Masiliūnas, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education, Lithuania



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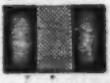
●871 ★★★ 

The Lietuvos Taryba, or Lithuanian Council, which acted in 1918 in the name of the Lithuanian people to declare the country's independence, adopt a provisional constitution, and set up a provisional government, found a few schools in active operation but no system of education in the territory that is now Lithuania. Everything had to be built new. An adequate teaching staff had to be trained, the scheme of studies organized, textbooks written and printed, educational appliances provided, and school buildings erected. Little could be done during the first 3 years because the Republic was forced to use all its energies in the defense of its newly regained independence.

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875 [872] since not all children in Lithuania attend school all the year. First-grade and second-grade pupils in the rural districts go to school only 4 months; September 1 to November 1, and May 1 to July 1. In winter the country schools are attended only by third-, fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-grade pupils. In urban areas pupils attend throughout the school year.

871 The maintenance of elementary schools devolves on the local authorities. The costs of one school and one grade are around 11,890.-23 and 5,519.6 litas respectively. One lita is 16.93 cents in coinage of the United States. According to the figures of 1937, the cost of keeping one child in an elementary school is 99.4 litas annually. Towards the upkeep of elementary schools an average of 11.48 litas was paid by every inhabitant in 1937.

School Buildings

346 871 The school buildings are for the most part erected by the localities, grants-in-aid being made by the Ministry of Education which assigns in its budget over a million litas yearly for this purpose. At present about 80 new school buildings are constructed each year at an expenditure of two million litas. With the additional sums assigned for the acquisition of equipment and educational appliances, about three millions are spent annually.

871 On January 31, 1938, there was a total of 2,599 schools, 5,613 teachers, and 301,188 pupils or approximately 12 percent of the entire population enrolled in elementary schools.

871 873 The secondary school system was reorganized in 1936 by a special law. The 8-year gymnasia, modeled after the former Russian

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types, were replaced by 7-year gymnasia to the first year of which pupils who have finished a 6-year elementary school are automatically admitted. Thus final graduation from the secondary school now takes place after a course of study of 13 years, 6 in the elementary school and 7 in the secondary. The first three grades of the gymnasium may be founded independently and such a school

[186]

is called a progymnasium. In these schools instruction in the Lithuanian language and literature, and in physical science has been especially strengthened, and French introduced as the first foreign language. The curriculum as it is now arranged for the gymnasia is as follows:

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Subjects of instruction	Hours a week by grades—							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total
Religion	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Lithuanian language and general literature	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	30
French	6	6	4	3	3	3	3	28
Second foreign language (German, English, or Russian)	---	---	---	5	5	5	3	18
Latin	---	---	4	4	4	3	3	18
History	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	17
Citizenship	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
Elements of philosophy	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	4
Geography	---	2	2	2	2	2	---	10
Mathematics	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	23
Natural sciences	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	22
Drawing	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	14
Physical culture and premilitary training for boys	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28
Physical culture for girls	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	18
Manual training and housekeeping for girls	1	2	2	2	2	3	---	12
Music and singing	2	2	2	2	2	---	---	10
Total for girls	32	32	32	36	36	37	35	240
Total for boys	32	31	31	36	36	36	36	238

All the subjects listed are compulsory. Pupils who do not do well in any of them are not granted the secondary school leaving certificate. In the schools of national minorities in which the language of instruction is not Lithuanian, the program is quite different.

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[563] Instead of the second foreign language, the language of instruction and general literature are taught. There are only 23 weekly lessons in French, 12 in drawing, 25 in physical culture and pre-military training, and 9 in manual training and housekeeping for girls.

Schools Public or Private

871 658 Nineteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine secondary school students were attending 66 gymnasia and 34 progymnasia in 1937; in 1919 there were 5 gymnasia and 33 progymnasia with 9,213 students. These schools may be either State (public) or private. The former are founded and maintained by the State; the latter, with the permission of the Minister of Education, by corporations, ecclesiastical orders, and private individuals. All the private schools are under the control of the Ministry of Education which grants subventions toward their maintenance, sends official delegates to inspect the work carried on in them, and appoints their teachers. The students in some of the private gymnasia enjoy all the privileges extended to students in the State schools. In others they do not, and in order to acquire those rights the students must at the end of their course of study, pass examinations in the State schools or in their own schools in the presence of a delegate of the Ministry of Education. The relative numerical status of the two types of schools is:

Type	Progymnasia	Gymnasia
State	22	33
Private:		
Lithuanian	2	10
Jewish	5	14
German	4	5
Latvian	1	
Polish		3
Russian		1

562 873 Nine gymnasia and one progymnasium have been especially set aside for the education of girls, and eight for the education of boys. All

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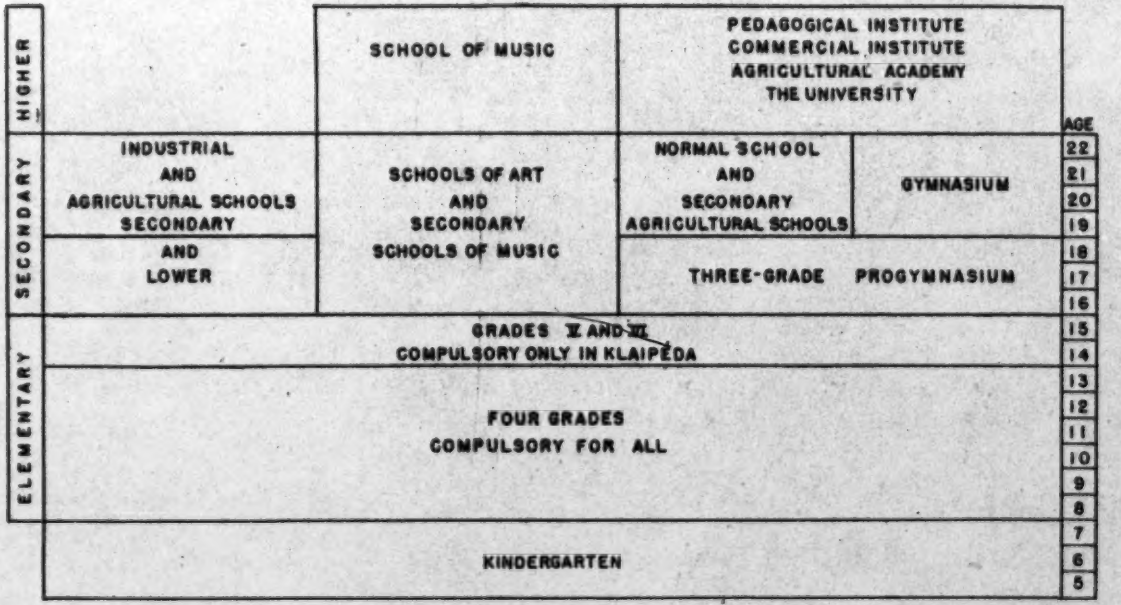

SCHOOL LIFE, *March 1939*

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874 in operation admit candidates who possess certificates that they have finished four or six grades of a gymnasium, or a lower agricultural school, and give them from 2 to 3 years of training. The purpose of the lower agricultural schools is to raise the standard of the practical training of farmers and farm-wives. Graduates of elementary schools are automatically admitted for a study period of 2 years. The nine State and eight private schools of this class have an attendance of 1,504 and employ 137 teachers.

●871 The government of Lithuania assigns considerable sums for educational purposes. For instance, in 1938 the budget of the Ministry of Education carried the figure of 56,656,891 litas (44,580,045 ordinary, and 12,076,846 extraordinary expenditures), or 16.34 percent of the total National budget.

532 **The Lithuanian sculptor, Petras Rimša, portrays the "Lietuvos Mokykla" (The Lithuanian School).**

[Lithuanian Constitution as of April 7, 1948]

693 Art. 87. The Procurator of the Lithuanian SSR is appointed by the Procurator-General of the USSR for a term of five years.

Art. 88. District and city procurators are appointed by the Procurator of the Lithuanian SSR subject to the approval of the Procurator-General of the USSR for a term of five years.

Art. 89. The organs of the Procurator's Office perform their functions independently of any local organs whatsoever, being subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the USSR.

Chapter VIII. Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

644 461 Art. 90. Citizens of the Lithuanian SSR have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

The right to work is ensured by the socialist organization of the national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of Soviet society, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises and the abolition of unemployment.

Art. 91. The citizens of the Lithuanian SSR have the right to rest and leisure.

[466] The right to rest and leisure is ensured by the establishment of an eight-hour day for factory and office workers, the reduction of the working day to seven or six hours for arduous trades and to four hours in shops where conditions of work are particularly arduous, by the institution of annual vacations with full pay for factory and office workers, and by the provision of a wide network of sanatoria, rest homes and clubs for the accommodation of the working people.

[467] Art. 92. Citizens of the Lithuanian SSR have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability.

641 This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of factory and office workers at state expense, free medical service for working people, and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people.

● 871 Art. 93. Citizens of the Lithuanian SSR have the right to education.

This right is ensured by universal and compulsory elementary education; by free education up to and including the seventh grade; by a system of state stipends for students of higher educational establishments who excel in their studies; by instruction in schools being conducted in the native language, and by the organization in the factories, state farms and machine and tractor stations of free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the working people.

[512] Art. 94. Women in the Lithuanian SSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other public activity.

The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured by women being accorded an equal right with men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, by state protection of the interests of mother and child, state aid to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.